

## IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-7 (Canceled)

8. (Currently Amended) An aqueous electrodeposition bath comprising
- (A) a binder, wherein the binder is depositable cathodically or anodically,
  - (B) a dissolved polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer comprising units of the following structure (I)  $[-C(R^1)_2-C(R^1)(OH)-]$ , wherein each  $R^1$  in the structure is independently at least one of hydrogen, an alkyl, a substituted alkyl, a cycloalkyl, a substituted cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, substituted alkylcycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, substituted cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, alkylaryl, substituted alkylaryl, cycloalkylaryl, substituted cycloalkylaryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylcycloalkyl, and substituted arylcycloalkyl, and
  - (C) optionally at least one of a crosslinking agent and a coatings additive,
- wherein at least one of:
- (i) at least one  $R^1$  in the structure is not hydrogen,
  - (ii) the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer comprises a reaction product of structure (I) with at least one of a structure (II)  $[-C(R^1)_2-C(R^1)(OC(O)R^2)-]$ , wherein  $R^1$  is as previously defined, and  $R^2$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkyl; a (meth)acrylic acid ester substantially free from acid groups; a monomer that carry at least one hydroxyl group per molecule and that are substantially free from acid groups; a monomer that carry per molecule at least one acid group that can be converted into a corresponding acid anion group; a vinyl ester of a  $C_5$ - $C_{18}$  alpha-branched monocarboxylic acid; a cyclic olefin, an acyclic olefin; (meth)acrylamide; a monomer containing an epoxide group; a vinylaromatic hydrocarbon; a nitrile; a vinyl monomer; and/or an allyl monomer, and/or
  - (iii) the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer is a copolymer of vinyl alcohol and at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

Claims 9-11 (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) The aqueous electrodeposition bath of claim 8, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer has a vinyl alcohol fraction of from 50 to 99.9 mol%.
13. (Previously Presented) The aqueous electrodeposition bath of claim 8, wherein the weight average molecular mass of the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer is from 10,000 to 500,000 daltons.
14. (Previously Presented) The aqueous electrodeposition bath of claim 8, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer is present in the electrodeposition bath in an amount from 2 to 10,000 ppm based on total weight of the electrodeposition bath.
15. (Previously Presented) The aqueous electrodeposition bath of claim 8, wherein the coatings additive is at least one of an organic pigment, an inorganic pigment, an anticorrosion pigment, a filler, a free-radical scavenger, an organic corrosion inhibitor, a crosslinking catalyst, a slip additive, a polymerization inhibitor, a defoamer, an emulsifier, a wetting agent, an adhesion promoter, a leveling agent, a film-formation auxiliary, a flame retardant, an organic solvent, a reactive diluent that can participate in thermal crosslinking, and an anticrater agent.
16. (Previously Presented) A method for coating an electrically conductive substrate, comprising
  - (1) dipping the electrically conductive substrate into an electrodeposition bath as claimed in claim 8,
  - (2) connecting the substrate as one of the cathode or anode,
  - (3) applying a current to the substrate to deposit a film on the substrate,
  - (4) removing the substrate with the deposited film from the electrodeposition bath,
  - (5) baking the deposited coating film, and,
  - (6) optionally, following step (5), one of:
    - i) applying and baking a primer-surfacer, a stonechip protectant material, and a solid-color topcoat material, and
    - ii) applying and baking a basecoat material and a clearcoat material.

## Claims 17-19 (Canceled)

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer has a vinyl alcohol fraction of from 50 to 99.9 mol%.
21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the weight average molecular mass of the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer is from 10,000 to 500,000 daltons.
22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol (co)polymer is present in the electrodeposition bath in an amount from 2 to 10,000 ppm based on total weight of the electrodeposition bath.
23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the coatings additive is at least one of an organic pigment, an inorganic pigment, an anticorrosion pigment, a filler, a free-radical scavenger, an organic corrosion inhibitor, a crosslinking catalyst, a slip additive, a polymerization inhibitor, a defoamer, an emulsifier, a wetting agent, an adhesion promoter, a leveling agent, a film-formation auxiliary, a flame retardant, an organic solvent, a reactive diluent that can participate in thermal crosslinking, and an anticrater agent.